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World
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rows not to return Golan

JERUSALEM, April 24 (R) -- Prime Minister Begin said today that Israel would not withdraw from the Golan Heights. "If at any time we engage in peace negotiations, we shall demand border adjustments in our favour which will ensure that the Golan Heights remains under Israeli control," Mr. Begin said. This attitude was endorsed by the cabinet, including Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, after a meeting of his ruling Likud Party. He criticized remarks made by Mr. Dayan last week as indicating that under a peace agreement with Syria, Israel would agree to hand back the strategic Heights cap-

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Turkey extends martial law

ANKARA, April 24 (R) -- The Turkish government today decided to proclaim martial law in six more eastern provinces and to prolong martial law already in force since December in 13 others by two months. A statement issued after a cabinet meeting said a recommendation on these lines made earlier today by the National Security Council had been adopted by the government. Martial law will take effect for the first time in the provinces of Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Tunceli from Thursday. But the government's decision will first have to be approved by the Turkish parliament tomorrow. The three main opposition parties say they will vote against the move because, they claim, the government is mishandling the institution of martial law. Martial law in 13 Turkish provinces, including Ankara and Istanbul, was proclaimed last Dec. 26 after riots which cost more than 100 lives.

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Egypt accuses Syria sabotage operations

CAIRO, April 24 (Agencies) -- Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail accused Syria of sabotage operations in Egypt to demonstrate its opposition to the Egyptian-Syrian peace treaty.

conference that two Arabs—a Syrian and an Egyptian—were asked to carry several Egyptian flags. The news came from the Egyptian Press Syndicate.

"to implement all the operations inside Egypt and abroad."

He said he had personally caused an explosion earlier this year in an Egyptian airline office in Cyprus.

He said his organisation was also responsible for an explosion last month at the Sheraton Hotel in Cairo in which four people, including a belly dancer, were injured.

Mr. Abdullah, however, said his organisation had carried out some operations in France and West Germany but did not elaborate.

Mr. Ismail said the same organisation had declared responsibility for a recent explosion at the post office in Cairo.

Hussein receives Castro's invitation to Havana summit

AMMAN, April 24 (Agencies) -- His Majesty King Hussein today received a message from Cuban President Fidel Castro. It was handed to the monarch by Cuban Communications Minister Antonin Andreu who arrived here today for a brief visit, becoming the first Cuban official to visit Jordan.

Mr. Andreu told the Jordan News Agency that the message entailed President Castro's personal invitation to King Hussein to attend the sixth non-aligned conference to be held in Havana in September. He said Cuba looks forward to "strengthening relations between the two countries."

Israel launches land, sea, air attack on S. Lebanon

BEIRUT, April 24 (Agencies) -- Israeli planes, gunships and artillery blasted southern Lebanon today killing at least nine people. The air raids were the first in three days of Israeli attacks in Lebanon.

The Israeli jets, attacking a string of coastal villages, concentrated their raid on an old Lebanese army gun emplacement in the hills 12 kilometres south of Sidon, but three houses in the village of Adoun were destroyed, three people were killed and seven were wounded.

Six people died in an Israeli naval bombardment earlier in the day, local people said, and a Lebanese freighter was sunk off the port of Sidon.

Israeli jets also bombed the Palestinian-leftist strong hold of Amoun, near Castle Beaufort, a ruined Crusader fortress.

The raids of the past three days followed a Palestinian commando attack in northern Israel in which four Israelis and two commandos were killed.

There were no immediate reports of any casualties or losses from other attacked areas.

The Palestine News Agency (Wafa) reporting the Israeli air raid, said the planes were inter-

cepted by gunfire in all the attacked regions. It added that one of the planes was "hit and flames were coming out of it with the naked eye as it headed towards occupied territory."

According to the rightwing Falangist radio, 10 Israeli planes took part in tonight's action.

The fighting intensified last night when ships and artillery shelled South Lebanon and continued today with heavy bombardments reported over a wide area.

Local residents said six people died when the gunboats attacked sprawling Palestinian shantytowns along the southern Lebanese coast.

Further inland, the market town of Nabatiyah and three nearby villages were shelled by Israeli-backed rightist militias and by Israeli guns across the border.

There were conflicting reports about the ship which was sunk off Sidon. Police said it had been carrying clothes and canned food for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and was hit by an Israeli shell.

Wafa said it was loaded with commercial goods for Lebanese traders, and had been blown up by charges placed on board by the Israelis.

As the fighting continued, a Beirut English-language newspaper, like, sparked off a controversy by saying that Israeli gunners—and not rightwing Lebanese militias—were behind a bombardment which killed a U.N. soldier and at least four civilians last week.

Israeli and U.N. officials in occupied Jerusalem said the report was untrue. But a senior western source in Beirut said: "On the basis of thorough investigation there is no doubt that most of the shells came from Israel."

More than 200 shells slammed into U.N. positions, farming vil-

lages and Palestinian refugee camps over a wide area of the south when a 500-strong Lebanese army battalion moved into the area, last Wednesday.

On the same day, Israeli-backed rightwing militiamen declared a belt of border territory under their control an independent state.

Like, in a detailed report, quoted U.N. officials at the scene as saying the bombardment came from Israel.

One official was quoted by like as saying: "Those shells were directly fired at U.N. troops by Israelis." He said that bearings taken from two shell craters proved that the sources of fire were artillery positions near the Ramin reservoir, a few hundred metres inside Israel in the Galilee region.

The officials were also quoted as saying that the Israelis had used fragmentation bombs supplied by the U.S. on the strict understanding that they would be used only in self-defence against military targets.

UNRWA reports deterioration in Lebanon situation

UNITED NATIONS, April 24 (R) -- Lebanese Ambassador Ghassan Tuani raised the possibility today of an appeal for Security Council action following the Israeli reprisal attacks on targets in Lebanon, a U.N. spokesman said.

Mr. Tuani discussed what the U.N. official termed the "extremely tense" situation with Council President Ole Algaard of Norway. Mr. Algaard was also seeing council members individually to review developments.

The U.N. spokesman read to correspondents excerpts from a field report by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), which stated that the situation had drastically deteriorated following the attacks by Israeli gunboats.

Several refugee shelters were destroyed and telephone lines were cut. One half of the inmates of the El Bus camp fled for fear of Israeli attacks, while a clinic and laboratory were destroyed at another camp, the report said.

UNRWA was unable to function in some areas. Schools were closed in several places and refugee services were interrupted at Tyre, the agency reported.

"The situation today is described as extremely tense," the U.N. spokesman told reporters.

PLO says Israel uses fragmentation weapons in South

GENEVA, April 24 (R) -- The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) today accused Israel of using fragmentation weapons in southern Lebanon. Daoud Barakat, PLO representative in Geneva, told the International Committee of the Red Cross and U.N. Human Rights Division in a statement that fragmentation bombs contravened the Geneva war conventions and principles of international law.

Mr. Barakat urged Swiss public opinion to sound its disapproval of the Israeli bombardment, which he said had been continuing for the last 48 hours.

Begin pledges continued West Bank settlement

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 24 (AP) -- Prime Minister Menachem Begin Tuesday pledged to continue building Jewish settlements on Arab-owned property in the occupied West Bank of Jordan. He said his government was determined to populate the northern mountainous region of the West Bank with Jewish settlements. The region, which Israelis call by the Biblical name Samaria, has the largest concentration of Arabs in the West Bank.

Israel would not expropriate land for the settlements, but would issue seizure orders which technically leave the property under Arab ownership, he said.

Israel's supreme court, in a landmark case, earlier this year, ruled that seizure orders were lawful because the settlements were deemed essential for Israel's defence.

Reports on Israel Radio and the army broadcasting service implied a policy change in Begin's statement barring expropriation for settlements, but this appeared to be incorrect. Israel's cabinet Sunday voted to set up two new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

The settlements, to be called Elon Moreh and Shiloh, were the first new West Bank settlements announced since the March 26 signing of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty providing for Palestinian autonomy in the disputed region.

The Shiloh site, 20 miles northwest of occupied Jerusalem, was occupied a year ago by members of the Gush Emunim settlements movement. The settlers claimed they were establishing a new outpost, while the government said they were there merely to take part in an archaeological dig. The dig never took place.

A Gush Emunim spokesman said the second settlement, Elon Moreh, would be at a new site south of the Arab town of Nablus.

Kuwait reports solution to UAE power struggle

KUWAIT, April 24 (R) -- Kuwait's foreign minister said today the present government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) will resign in the next few days and a new one will be formed by the UAE supreme council.

The minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al Sabah was speaking to reporters on his return from four days of talks in Abu Dhabi to reconcile political differences between UAE President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan and Vice President Sheikh Rashid Bin Said Al Maktoum.

In Abu Dhabi, the official Emirates News Agency (WAM) reported Sheikh Sabah's departure for Kuwait but said nothing about the political solution he had apparently worked out. But earlier today, WAM reported that Sheikh Sabah attended a meeting between Sheikh Zayed, who is also the ruler of Abu Dhabi, and Sheikh Rashid, the independent-minded ruler of Dubai.

The Supreme Council comprises the rulers of seven emirates in the nine-year-old federation. The other emirates, apart from Abu Dhabi and Dubai, are Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, Ajman, Umm Al Qaiwain and Fujairah.

Sheikh Sabah told reporters that his mediation trip had resulted in resolving a number of issues

which had stalled the activities of the federation in the past. He did not say what these outstanding issues were.

Sheikh Zayed, in a recent interview with a Kuwaiti newspaper characterised the political situation in the UAE as a crisis and said he had empowered Sheikh Sabah to exert efforts to consolidate the union.

Sheikh Rashid, whose state of Dubai is the second largest and richest of the Emirates, has boycotted the Council's latest session because of differences with Sheikh Zayed on some aspects of a plan to strengthen the UAE's unifications.

The plan was laid out in a joint memorandum by the cabinet and the federal council (parliament) and was submitted for discussion to the supreme council, when it convened on March 21 for the first time since Nov. 1976. But the supreme council only met twice as Sheikh Rashid, who was also supported by Ras Al Khaimah ruler Sheikh Saqr Bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, boycotted the session.

The memorandum calls for the abolition of state boundaries, greater integration in all fields, including military, security and economy, and permanent constitution.

Bazargan appoints Yazdi as Iran's foreign minister

TEHRAN, April 24 (Agencies) -- Dr. Ibrahim Yazdi, one of the most controversial figures in the Iranian revolutionary regime, today bowed out of his chief job as deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs, and was officially appointed foreign minister.

Government sources said Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan was expected to announce the appointment of a new deputy prime minister—Mr. Hussein Bani-Asadi—tonight or tomorrow.

Mr. Bani-Asadi, a veteran colleague of Dr. Bazargan in his old anti-Shah Iran Liberation Move-

ment political party, would have the title of deputy premier in charge of cooperation between government and people, apparently meaning that the "revolutionary affairs" portfolio would be dropped, the sources said.

The switch appeared likely to diminish Dr. Yazdi's internal political status in the regime, as its chief ideologue, while retaining his services in a key job.

Since the revolution, Iran's foreign policy has shifted into a nonaligned, pro-Arab and anti-western path which is unlikely to change under the American-educated Dr. Yazdi.

Meanwhile, a man armed with a submachine-gun and a band grenade was arrested today after unsuccessfully trying to attack a funeral procession headed by Dr. Bazargan, eyewitnesses said.

Dr. Bazargan and several of his ministers were leading the funeral procession of Gen. Mohammad Vali Gharani, murdered yesterday, a month after being sacked as Iran's first post-revolutionary armed forces chief of staff.

Witnesses said the man, arrested near the prime minister, was carrying a hand-grenade and a firearm, but not shots were fired. Dr. Bazargan was not in any danger, and did not see the incident.

No further details of the arrest were available and government officials said they had no knowledge of it. The government strongly denied initial reports of an unsuccessful assassination attempt.

The general's murder was the latest in a series of violent incidents in the country since the revolution, including serious clashes at the weekend in the northwestern town of Naghadeh between Kurds and local Turkish-Speaking Azerbaijanis.

Troops by tanks and artillery moved into Naghadeh on Sunday, and western reporters returning from the town said the fighting appeared to have stopped.

About 150 people died in the three-day clashes, a local radio station said.

Quake rocks Jordan, but is there cause to worry?

By Sara O'Neill
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 24 -- The earthquake which shook most of Jordan at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon had its epicentre in the Mediterranean Sea and not in the Jordan Rift Valley as was erroneously reported in the Arabic press yesterday.

Jordan has no seismic station and therefore no means of locating the epicentre of an earthquake or of measuring its strength; however, had the epicentre been in the Jordan Valley the area most affected by the quake would obviously have been in that region and not in Tel Aviv and the coastal plain of Palestine. Dr. Zuhair Al Issa, the only specialist in seismology in the University of Jordan's geology department, explained to the Jordan Times this afternoon.

The force of the quake registered between five and six on the Richter scale (according to an estimate by Prof. Ben Menachem of the Weizman Institute of Science, the Associated Press reported yesterday).

A quake of that magnitude could cause considerable damage were it not fortunately centred in the sea so that populated areas only felt its outer ripples.

In the areas most strongly affected pictures fell from walls, plaster cracked and parked cars began to roll down streets. The only casualty was reported in Hebron, where a woman was slightly injured when she fell off the roof of her house. In Amman a number of buildings had hairline cracks which do not pose any danger.

In Israel the earthquake was felt from Tiberias in the north to Beersheba in the south, and from Tel Aviv to the border with Jordan.

Independent sources reported two much lighter tremors earlier on Monday.

In order to calm anyone's fears that the tremor is a forewarning of

worse things to come, it is important to explain that earthquakes are a frequent occurrence in a seismically active area but they are usually so slight as to be undetectable except by a seismograph.

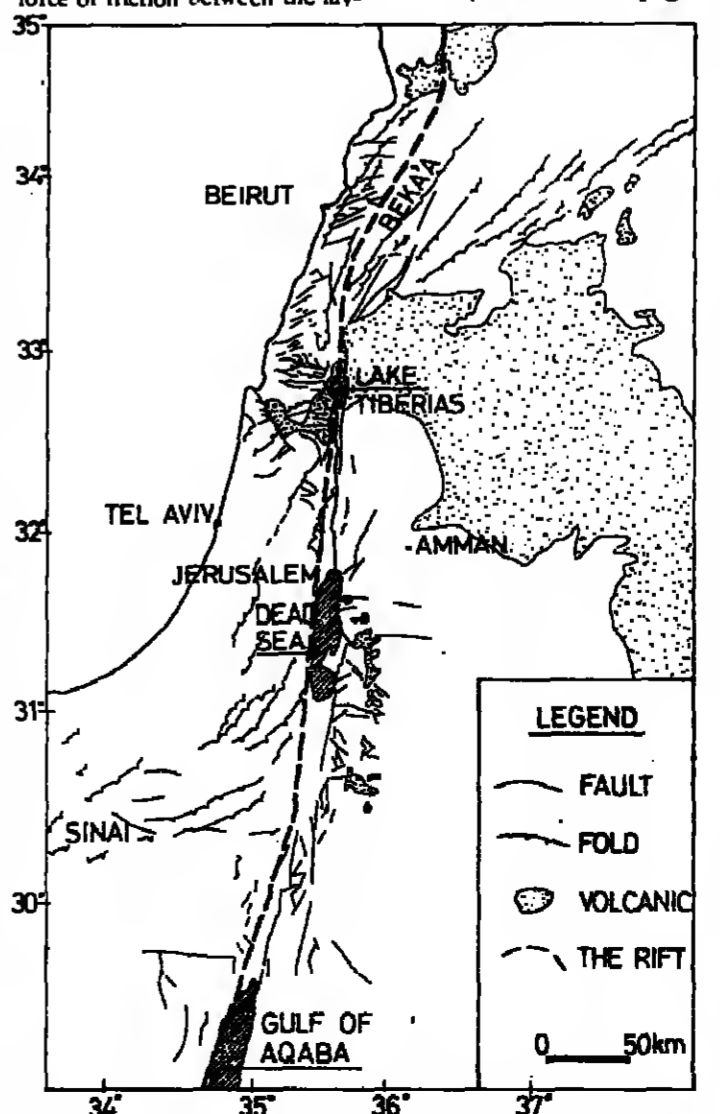
An earthquake is basically caused by the movement of rocks on a fault plane bringing about the release of strain between layers of rock moving in opposite direction.

The movement is restrained by the force of friction between the layers

and then released in jolts which cause the earthquakes. The length of the fault along which displacement occurs may be up to several hundred kilometres and the orientation of the fault plane may be anything from vertical to horizontal, vertical being the most common.

The earthquakes in this region are all very shallow and therefore

(Continued on page 3)



The map shows the Jordan Rift Valley and the complex system of faults and folds. (Drawn by Sara O'Neill)

Personal Briefs

124 (R) -- Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak will be the guest of Vice-President Suharto on a four-day visit to Jakarta, Indonesia, on Friday. Mubarak is expected to meet President Suharto and hold other Indonesian leaders including Foreign Minister Kusumaatmadja, Defence and Security Minister Yusuf and Information Minister Gen. Ali. Egyptian vice-president is on a tour of Asian countries including India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Singapore.

1 (R) -- Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who is on a European-based mission to meet a Swiss government delegation to meet a Swiss Liberation Organisation (PLO). He told an interviewer that Switzerland "should have the PLO. Mr. Dayan was referring to last Swiss government plans to receive PLO Political Director Farouk Khaddoumi in Bern at a date announcing this in February, the government said. I receive a delegation in order to safeguard its rights and to keep informed on the Middle East in will fly to Bangkok later today at the start of Thailand, Burma, Nepal, Singapore and Hong Kong here said.

24 (AP) -- An International Labour Organisation Tuesday called on Israel to step up its repression of labour rights and stop creating new set-up Arab territories. The report, drawn up by a team of experts, warned against what it described as the picture of Palestinian workers... "esteem". Feelings of inequality and alienation which the team said it first detected last year even more common and more deeply felt than it said. The report also called on Israel to cease military settlements in the area. Estimating that 100 such settlements, the report said they "not be pursued" without conflicting with the commitment by and for the local population and jeopardising their chances of employment."

24 (AP) -- The U.N. Industrial Development Organisation Tuesday endorsed a request on action by UNIDO to assistance to the Palestinian people in cooperation with the PLO. The measure was adopted here by 26 votes in favour, the United States abstained. The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine (UNRWA) as the appropriate channel for Palestinian people, and not the PLO.

1 (R) -- Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcu was seeking closer links with the Gulf states, left for Saudi Arabia after a two-day official visit. Last week, Turkey opened its first oil pipeline in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) at Okcu, who earlier visited the UAE, said his leaders covered bilateral relations as well as economic issues. Economic cooperation, including oil supplies to Turkey, was also discussed, he said.

Coast, April 24 (R) -- Mauritania today broke relations with Egypt, Abidjan Radio said. The move followed the agreement by Arab states at their summit in Cairo for its signing of a peace

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Advertising Manager:
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

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Tlx. 1497 Al Rai JO. Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

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A correct step

THE DECISIVE action of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in severing diplomatic relations with Egypt is the clearest indication we could hope for that the Arabs are dead serious in their opposition to the dangerous path which Egypt has embarked upon in treating separately with Israel.

Riyadh and Kuwait have sent a message which will be heard loud and clear in Cairo, and in Washington.

The Saudi move is a drastic, but necessary step. It is one that would have been hard to imagine, say, two years ago when Egypt and Saudi Arabia were seen as the twin pillars of an American foreign policy structure that would have them acting in support or defence of American strategic interests over a wide area stretching across Africa through the Middle East to the Indian Ocean littoral. Since then, the ground has shaken under that structure, so that the Egyptian column, like those at Luxor or Karnak, stands naked and alone, with nothing to support, and nothing to support it.

In breaking relations with Cairo, Saudi Arabia was careful to specify three things: that the move was prompted by Egypt's failure to "pay the least regard to Arab demands for a just and comprehensive peace"; that it was in no way meant to be directed against the Egyptian people; and that the Saudis hope that the causes which led to the move would quickly "disappear".

We sympathise with all those points. However the Saudi decision can be seen as strengthening the resolution of all Arabs to resist Mr. Sadat's treacherous diplomacy, it is perhaps hoping against hope to expect that this move will budge him one inch from his chosen course. It would be a lot to expect of any world leader, particularly one of Mr. Sadat's pride, to climb down from a position on which he had staked so much. Additionally, Mr. Sadat has made more than clear his utter contempt for his Arab critics. The Saudis may be a bit more for him to take on, as there is undoubtedly a unique relationship between Saudi Arabia and Egypt, but this move is unlikely to produce the desired immediate rethinking on his part.

But it is a salutary move nonetheless, if only to show every Arab that these most reasonable ("moderate," if you will), generous and pragmatic Saudis and Kuwaitis see nothing in the scenario set out in the Camp David accords which comes close to satisfying the minimum basic requirements for a just and durable peace.

We hope, with the Saudis, that these common Arab bonds are not sundered permanently. And we hope that measures like those taken by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait serve ultimately to weld them back together again, sooner rather than later. This is a welcome, positive step in pursuit of Arab interests and genuine peace.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

IN ITS EDITORIAL Tuesday, AL DUSTOUR believes that Jordan's "wise" policy on the Arab issue has aroused Israel's indignation. This indignation, the paper says, takes the form of lies and "incessant" propaganda campaigns directed against Jordan.

While not expressing surprise at the Israeli position, the paper strongly criticises several Arab newspapers for "unjustifiably getting involved in propagating the Israeli lies against Jordan."

The paper emphasises that the critical phase through which the Arab cause is passing, should bolster Arab consciousness, and prompt the Arab press to counter Israeli campaigns.

In spite of all campaigns, the paper affirms Jordan will continue to be the "steadfast shield" that protects the Arab nation.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Geographic Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying an exhibition of maps and topographical equipment organised by the Jordan National Geographic Centre and the French Mapping Group. The exhibit is open during regular hours.

Art Exhibit

The Dept. of Culture and Arts presents an exhibition of paintings by the fine arts students of the Centre for Music and Fine Arts at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open during regular hours.

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

A modern apartment, ground floor with private entrance and garden, central heating, and wall to wall carpeting. A telephone could be provided. It has three bedrooms, salon, sitting and dining room, three bathrooms and a modern kitchen.

Situated between the fourth and fifth circles, Jabal Amman, near the Government Guest House.

Phone: 41584; 1 - 8 p.m.

NCC members assess Council's first year

By Serene R. Farraj
and Lee S. Tesdell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 24 -- The National Consultative Council celebrated its first anniversary yesterday. The NCC is an advisory body whose 60 members are appointed by the government. Jordan's lower house of parliament has been dissolved, as everyone knows, because it is impossible to hold free elections in the West Bank while it is under Israeli occupation. This has left a palpable gap in the system of checks and balances that are an essential ingredient of democratic life.

The NCC represents an experiment—initiated by the government itself—in transferring part of the functions of parliament to a non-elected body without transferring the powers that normally belong to parliament. By and large, that experiment has been a success in that the government has not ignored a single recommendation that enjoyed majority support in the NCC, nor has the council rejected a single request formally put to it by the government. NCC members have been free in speaking their minds and council debates have been reported in the press.

The Jordan Times yesterday asked three members of the NCC to look back on the year that was and to assess the measure of the NCC's success.

Dr. Jamal Al Sha'er, a member of the NCC and the owner of Palestine Hospital, feels that: "It is fair to say that the present government has been quite cooperative, although a little reserved, in dealing with the council, but it is also fair to say that the council itself needs more drive within it."

He thinks the NCC does represent various lines of thought and offers a platform where the voices of professional associations, and labour unions can be heard; and that the inclusion of men and women who had previously served as members of parliament or who have held political office have made the NCC fairly representative within the limitations of the political realities the country has to live with.

He does not think the NCC is a substitute for parliament. He does think that broader representation is both desirable and possible, and says that if the council is to continue for another year he would like to see "better representation of freely elected unions and institutions, and other sections of Jordanian political and cultural life, for example the teaching profession, especially of the universities."

He also advocates more authority for the council through the

modification of certain bylaws and argues that a more definite approach should be taken toward preparing the country for more democratic life.

"I hope that next year will witness more activity from all concerned, including the information media, in order to achieve better and more developed institutions able to enrich and democratise political life in Jordan," he says.

Another member of the NCC, Mr. Amin Shuqair, President of the Pharmacists Association, sees the council as "a new experience in politics in Jordan—but I don't consider it a parliament."

The role of the NCC now, "is quite humble and limited," he

NCC condemns creation of 'Free Lebanon'

AMMAN, April 24 (JNA) -- The National Consultative Council (NCC) yesterday issued the following statement with regard to the current situation in southern Lebanon:

"The Council strongly denounces the secessionist move in southern Lebanon led by renegade Maj. Saad Haddad and condemns the acts of the Israeli agent who has been expelled by the Lebanese army and has been regarded an outcast by his own country and people."

"The Council at the same time reaffirms Jordan's unequivocal national policy in supporting the solidarity of Arab ranks and declares its full support for the territorial integrity of Lebanon and the unity of its people."

The statement was issued at the conclusion of a three-hour session during which higher education in Jordan, prices of medicine and conditions of pensioners were among the main subjects discussed by the members.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, who attended the session, explained the government's educational policy and expressed his conviction that university education should be available to all classes of society. In addition, a comprehensive plan of education including vocational training should be worked out so as to meet the country's needs for skilled labour and educated people, the prime minister said.

In answer to a question, Finance Minister Mohammad Dabbas said the government is considering increasing pensioners' stipends and will present its proposals to the prime minister shortly. A full study on the issue will be referred to the NCC later.

notes, but hopes that after another year of existence the NCC will have helped the country into a "fuller political life."

During the past year the council has "tried in many ways to defend the public interest," he says, "but everybody knows that it's an advisory body."

Commenting on the selection of NCC members, he says that it could have been done in a better way and that people with "political experience" should have chosen.

Dr. Carlos Dimes, a medical doctor and a member of the council, told the Jordan Times:

"In general, the cooperation between the council and the government has been good, but then one should also take into account that there has been no major differences on policies."

"Only time can show whether such a congenial relationship will be maintained, and if it is, then one would say that there is a place for such a formula in Third World countries at a certain stage in their growth."

"To evaluate the accomplishments of the NCC over the last year is difficult and could be inaccurate if one does not take into consideration the circumstances that led to its existence."

"The council was established to circumvent the deadlock encountered in the legislative branch of the government as a result of 1967 occupation of the West Bank."

"Elections were thought to be out of the question because of the peculiar status of the West Bank, and leaving all legislative functions in the hand of the executive branch again was considered to be anomalous. The NCC was thought of as a sort of a middle of the road solution. Although it was appointed by the executive branch of the government, it had the right to argue the legislation with the government, but did not have the final say."

"I would say that the council has been effective in a number of aspects. It has been quite effective in studying the laws and regulations, but I doubt it has been influential in formulating the major policies of the government."

Tomorrow, the Jordan Times will be running interviews with two of the three women members of the NCC.

Prince Hassan to open media symposium

AMMAN, April 24 (J.T.) -- His Highness Crown Prince Hassan will tomorrow open a one-day seminar on the role of communications media in population and national development in Jordan.

The seminar is sponsored by the Ministry of Information in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the U.N. Fund for Population Activities.

The seminar, to be held at the meeting hall at Al Hussein Youth City, will be attended by government economists and journalists. The main speaker will be Prof. Everett Rogers from Stanford University in California.

ECONOSCOPE

Merry season for shareholders

By Jawad Ahmad

This is the time of the year for balance sheets, profit and loss statements, shareholders' meetings and big decisions by boards of directors.

Newspapers fill their inside pages with figures and statistics on the performance of firms during the fiscal year which has just ended. And to top it all, the statements are adorned with the signatures of certified auditors.

If the company has made progress and intends to distribute two-digit percentage profits, everything goes well. If not, then the board of directors and the top brass of the company are in hot water. Their strategy then becomes to avoid losing their cool when faced with outspoken shareholders. Sometimes they cannot manage that, and you find a zealous shareholder who carries on endlessly while other shareholders nod their heads. "Come on," the board of directors' chairman would say, "come and sit in my place." Usually nobody does this, although someone should in certain cases.

The performance of most shareholding companies in Jordan this year (fiscal year 78/79) is far better than last year, particularly large companies. These did not perform well last year because many of them went into an expansionary phase, as a result the enlarged equity only enjoyed the same size of profits which had to be distributed over a larger number of shares.

This year's performance appears on the outset to be heart-warming and reassuring. While some of these companies had to dig deep into their reserves to distribute the minimum required profit

percentages, some of them have managed in year to replenish their resources and distribute relatively high dividends.

Such a picture will boost the public's trust directly productive investments in Jordan. Moreover, Jordan's ability to attract remittances into these investments will be enhanced. Furthermore, such a development is anti-inflationary because excess liquidity in the system will be produced rather than consumption in the form of purely monetary transactions.

The lessons of the fiscal year 1977/78 must be kept in mind. Whenever large companies are tight positions they must be given a tax holiday not only on expansion but on the profits of a whole company. This should be given for a limited period of time until expansion is finished, and in the income-tax people pay retroactively, gradually collect the taxes due from the public accruing in normal years.

Such a measure does not upset the performance of a shareholding company and encourages it to extend its potential. Moreover, the comprehensive tax holiday enables the companies to pay dividends to old and new shareholders without decreasing the rates paid to the old ones.

We in Jordan are embarking on a new industrial phase that could take us from the mineral quarrying type of activity to real industrial and the technical requirements of which are more flexible but which are not as competitive. Any firm from the government at this stage may prove quite rewarding for the government itself in medium-term.

Upper House Speaker back from Prague

AMMAN, April 24 (JNA) -- Speaker of the Upper House Mr. Bahjat Al Talhouni returned here today after attending the meetings of the international parliamentary council which concluded its sessions in Prague last Sunday.

In a statement to JNA, Mr. Al Talhouni stated that "the council called on governments and parliaments to continue negotiations aimed at limiting the production of nuclear and traditional arms."

The council also called for a gradual reduction of military budgets in addition to reducing the level of armament and military expenditures, and allocating these expenditures for the economic and social development of all nations," Mr. Al Talhouni added.

"The council further called on parliaments to contribute toward the world-wide détente."

Mr. Al Talhouni further pointed out that the council will have the speaker of the Tunisian Assembly as its new president. Seventy countries took part in the week-long meeting which started on April 15.

Information Minister condemns Arab press on U of J report

BEIRUT, April 24 (JNA) -- Information Minister Mr. Adnan Abou Odeh stressed here Sunday that "Jordan is being subjected to Israeli-Egyptian 'psychological warfare'."

Explaining this psychological warfare, the minister told a Lebanese news agency that: "the

Washington Post carried a headline about the Arab press which said 'The Arab press is being manipulated by the Israeli and Egyptian media'."

"A correspondent of the Washington Post carried a headline about the Arab press which said 'The Arab press is being manipulated by the Israeli and Egyptian media'."

"The minister regrets since the fifties the Arab press has been providing Israel with material for its war effort. In conclusion the minister said: 'However, we are sorry that Arab papers are caught in a trap of this kind.'"

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JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

GROUP B							
Russian	3	3	0	0	19	3	6
Great Britain	3	2	0	1	8	6	4
New Zealand	3	2	0	1	11	5	4
Kenya	3	1	0	2	4	13	2
Malaysia	4	0	0	4	2	17	0

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Calls for official inquiry Sithole denounces 'voting irregularities' in Rhodesian election

SALISBURY, April 24 (R)—Black nationalist leader Ndabaningi Sithole, competing for the Rhodesian premiership in the country's first majority-rule elections, has denounced what he called voting irregularities and called for an official inquiry.

Mr. Sithole, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), issued a statement last night saying that until the alleged irregularities had been investigated "ZANU will consider the result of the election has not been the verdict of the people."

Early unofficial estimates have shown Mr. Sithole's party lagging behind the United African National Council (UANC) of Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Final results are expected today or tomorrow.

Both Mr. Sithole and Bishop Muzorewa renounced years of nationalist guerrilla struggle and joined an internal settlement in March last year with Premier Ian Smith, and Chief Jeremiah Chirau of the Zimbabwe United People's Organisation (ZUPU).

A fourth black party, the United National Federal Party (UNFP) of ZUPU rebel Chief Kavisu Ndweni, is also competing in the election.

The ZANU allegations, and the aggressive tone of the party statement, struck a sour note after the encouragement for the internal settlement's proponents given by 63.9 per cent turnout of the voters.

The transitional government has been banking on a high poll

and a smooth shift of power to the black majority as the cornerstone of its case for international recognition and lifting of sanctions.

Mr. Sithole did not give details of the alleged election irregularities, but he suggested the result of the five days of polling last week was the verdict not of the electorate but "of a particular ministry which has stage-managed the election."

The Internal Affairs Ministry has been responsible for running the election. But even before voting began, Bishop Muzorewa had been clear favourite to become the country's first black prime minister.

Mr. Smith, Rhodesia's premier since his unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, said in an interview last night he did not expect immediate international recognition for the new government.

"This sort of process might take a couple of months. I would be doubtful if anything happened before then," he told reporters.

South Africa, Rhodesia's closest ally, has already publicly endorsed the high poll as representing a rejection of violence and "a clear approval of the constitutional road to independence."

Unofficial U.S. and British

observers invited here to monitor the poll said they would recommend their countries recognise the new government after what they considered were free and fair elections.

Meanwhile in Washington, the State Department has said it is under heavy pressure to lift sanctions against Rhodesia following a 63.9 per cent poll in the country's first universal suffrage elections.

A full-scale Senate debate on Rhodesia appeared inevitable after two senators reintroduced a resolution calling on President Carter to lift United Nations-mandated sanctions.

Under present law, President Carter is required to lift sanctions if he finds that the Rhodesian Government has made a good faith effort towards an all parties conference and that a new government based on free elections with internationally-recognised observers is installed.

A State Department spokesman said the president would make his finding based on reports from unofficial observers on the elections held in Rhodesia last week.

NATO to discuss how to counter Soviet missile threat to W. Europe

HOMESTEAD, Florida, April 24 (R)—NATO's nuclear planners open a two-day meeting at Homestead Air Force Base today to discuss ways the alliance can counter the threat it considers posed to Western Europe by the Soviet Union's SS-20 missile.

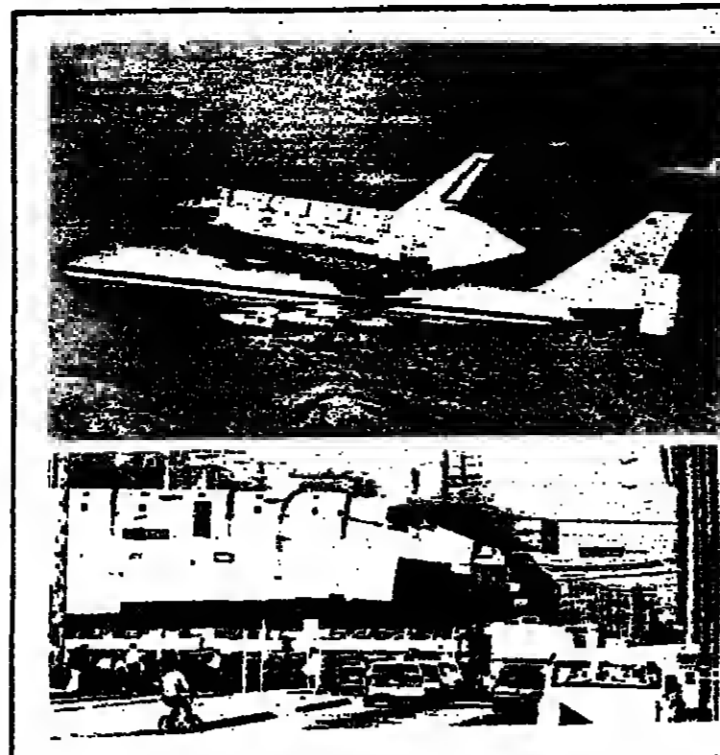
The U.S. has said that the medium-range SS-20, a ballistic missile which can be easily shifted along the Soviet Bloc's frontiers with West Germany, has significantly increased Russian power against both military and civilian targets.

The Homestead discussions may help NATO to decide on whether a new medium range nuclear missile or the Cruise missile, or both, should be the alliance's answer to the SS-20.

But U.S. defence aides said they did not expect any decisions to be made by the eight defence ministers comprising the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) which will meet at Homestead.

Defence Secretary Harold Brown will also brief the ministers about the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, SALT II.

The two powers are reported on



Some things are easier to move than others

Columbia, America's first shuttle orbiter destined to streak into space, meets heavy road traffic near the Dryden Flight Research Centre in California (below). The craft was later ferried atop a 747 (above) to the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida, where it is undergoing preparations for the first launching. (ICA photo)

Uganda meets with Kenya for talks 'vital' to rebuilding of economy

NAIROBI, April 24 (R)—Ministers in the new Ugandan Government met Kenyan leaders today for talks seen as vital in the rebuilding of Uganda's economy after eight years of chaotic rule by fugitive dictator Idi Amin.

The two sides met at a Kenyan newspaper, the Standard, reported that the eastern Ugandan towns of Mbale and Soroti had been "liberated" yesterday by guerrilla units moving ahead of

the army of President Yusefu Lule's new government. The troops are concentrating on moving farther south to reopen the essential land-link to Kenya.

At the start of today's talks, Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi said: "We have an enormous task to reconstruct our country after eight years of misrule and destruction to life and property."

"We cannot do this in iso-

lation," he said. "We definitely need the goodwill of friendly countries like Kenya."

Mr. Alimadi said the new administration in Kampala attached great importance to road, rail and probably air transport links between the two countries.

Kenyan Foreign Minister Mwangi Waiyaki said: "Kenya is ready to co-operate in every way possible with the Ugandan Government and is ready to give every assistance for the reconstruction of the sister country of Uganda."

He said it was not always realised that Kenya had been a victim of the wanton destruction of life and property by the Amin regime.

"For instance many Kenyans lost their lives at the hands of the murderers of the fallen regime," he said. "Millions of shillings' worth of property had been lost or destroyed during the period of misrule by Amin. Details of these losses were given to that regime but were ignored."

The talks are expected to end tomorrow. Later today, the Ugandan delegation is due to meet Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania shared basic services, including transport, as the members of the East African Community until it broke up some three years ago.

Tanzanian-Ugandan soldiers who last Sunday took the town of Jinja are now pushing towards the Kenyan border and landlocked Uganda's lifeline to the sea.

The Standard said Mbale and Soroti and other areas of eastern Uganda were "liberated" by units of the Save Uganda Movement (SUM).

Mbale is Uganda's third largest town after Kampala and Jinja. Both it and Soroti are on the main road north from the Kenyan border.

USSR, U.S. offer 'new ideas' for SALT 2, but fail to break deadlock

WASHINGTON, April 24 (R)—U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks are likely to stretch into next week, delaying a summit and treaty-signing until late May or early June.

Carter administration officials said yesterday both sides have offered new ideas to break the impasse over final details of a treaty, but more consultations would be needed.

This indicated there would be at least two more sessions between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, the principal negotiators.

"I would be surprised if we get it this week," an official told Reuters.

World News Briefs

Mexico rejects warning against visa for Shah

MEXICO CITY, April 24 (R)—Mexico yesterday rejected a warning by Iran that bilateral relations between them would suffer if its exiled Shah were allowed to live in this country. A Foreign Minister spokesman said: "We are not going to allow any government a country to dictate our policy." Mr. Victor Manuel Schaffer, head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, also rejected Iran's warning, saying Mexico fully supported the right of political asylum. Iran warned Mexico, and the United States recently, that the granting of a visa or asylum to members of the Shah's Pahlavi family "will be considered unfriendly—and will affect relations between our countries." This has been speculation that the Shah eventually might live in Mexico, his family owns an eight-bedroom villa in the popular Pacific resort of Acapulco. Workers recently completed refurbishing the villa.

Soviet expelled from Switzerland for spying

GENEVA, April 24 (R)—A first secretary at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations in Geneva has been expelled from Switzerland for spying, the Swiss Government announced yesterday. A spokesman for the Federal Justice and Police Department said the man, who was not named, had engaged in military, economic and political espionage, and had left the country in the past few days. The spokesman declined to say whether any of the other 300 Soviet representatives to international organisations in Geneva were under investigation. The man expelled was one of eight diplomats listed as first secretaries at the Soviet Mission in Geneva, a vast complex of closely guarded offices and apartments opposite the U.N. Europe headquarters.

Director of Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute dies

MOSCOW, April 24 (R)—Pyotr Pospelov, one of the Soviet Union top Marxist theorists and long-time editor of the Communist Party daily Pravda under the rule of Josef Stalin, has died at the age of 81, an official announcement said last night. Professor Pospelov has been director of the party's Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, which determines the official interpretation of the writings of the founders of modern communism, since 1949. A former textile worker, graduated from the Moscow Institute of Red Professors—training ground for many other Soviet ideologists—in the early 1930s, he survived Mr. Stalin's purges to become Pravda editor in 1940, switched to head the institute in 1949, and in 1953, after the Khrushchev's death, he was also elected a secretary of the party's Central Committee, a post which brought him close to the senior leadership.

EEC could face fuel shortages later in year

WEST BERLIN, April 24 (R)—EEC Energy Commissioner C. Brunner said yesterday the energy situation was worse now than it was during the oil crisis of 1973-74. He said at a press conference the problem then, was the high price of oil. Now, the problem is the shortage. In a speech earlier, Dr. Brunner warned that if Saudi Arabia did not increase their oil production, the EEC would face fuel shortages later this year. He said that at the beginning of the year the Community had oil reserves for 113 days. By March, it had dropped to 106 days. Dr. Brunner was speaking at the opening of a four-day international conference on solar energy. The EEC Commission wanted to increase annual expenditure on solar energy from \$22 million to \$53 million.

Billy Carter changes ways in alcoholics ward

LONG BEACH, California, April 24 (R)—President Carter's brother Billy has given up drinking, stopped smoking and, he reports yesterday that after six weeks in a U.S. Navy alcoholics ward "I feel so damn well I wish I could get the flu." The 41-year-old brother was sporting a mustache and looking thin, but did not seem to have lost his spirit. Asked at his press conference whether he had embarrassed the president, he replied: "I don't let my drinking have embarrassed him any more than some of his past policies have embarrassed me." He is expected to go home soon to Plains, Georgia. His cure cost \$12,000, he said.

Carter: U.S. oil industry trying to deceive Americans

WASHINGTON, April 24 (R)—President Carter yesterday accused the oil industry and its supporters in Congress of trying to inconvert the American people.

In a speech to the National Academy of Sciences, the president strongly defended his own proposed taxes on windfall profits by the companies and criticised an alternative plan favoured by some members of Congress.

"Their new strategy," he declared, "seems to be to try to hoodwink the American people by passing a windfall profits tax that is in fact a charade."

He said it would be "a tax designed primarily to provide loopholes so the oil companies will get another \$4 or \$5 billion in unearned profits on top of what they would get under decontrol (of domestic oil prices)."

Mr. Carter wants to tax excess profits resulting from his decision to lift price controls on domestically produced oil. The tax would go into a fund which would develop alternative energy sources.

President Carter did not name any members of Congress in his speech. His tax proposal has been opposed by oil companies and by several influential members of Congress, including Democrat Mr. Russell Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Long, House republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona and New York Congressman Barber Conable, senior republican on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, have indicated they favour taxing only profits not reinvested by the oil companies for oil exploration.

Greece, France begin talks on EEC membership

PARIS, April 24 (R)—Greek President Constantine Tsatsos began talks yesterday with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on Greece's membership of the European Common Market.

"Greece's entry into the Common Market is a great political event, not only for our country but also for Europe," he had told French journalists in Athens.

In an interview with French television, he said that Greece was bringing into the Common Market a merchant fleet of 5,000 ships, in addition to its manpower and industrial and agricultural capacity.

The Greek president, who will be 80 next July, told Le Monde it was important that the Community should extend southwards

to the Eastern Mediterranean.

"In future, all democratic countries in this area will belong to the EEC," he said. "The permanent basis of the Community is cultural. Our European continent has been fashioned on Graeco-Roman and Judeo-Christian traditions. These are solid foundations."

He said Greece would also follow with great attention the outcome of talks starting on May 15 between Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders under the chairmanship of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

"But it will be up to the Cypriot people to determine their own future," he told Le Monde newspaper.

President Tsatsos, whose four-day visit to France is his first trip

abroad since he became president in 1975, paid tribute to President Giscard d'Estaing for speeding up the negotiations which led to Greece's entry into the Common Market.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will attend a ceremony in Athens on May 28 for the signing of the agreement which will make Greece the tenth member of the European Community.

Greece officially joins the EEC on Jan. 1, 1981. But in the meantime the Greek Government will be closely associated with the Community's political and other consultations, French officials said.

In a toast at a banquet in honour of Mr. Tsatsos, President Giscard d'Estaing said he welcomed the

head of a state which had long been a true friend and would soon become a close partner.

"Within a few years Greece has again become an exemplary democracy," he said. "Its international role has been affirmed, particularly in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean."

"The rate of its economic and social progress, despite the difficulties which assail us all, is one of the most rapid and sustained."

President Giscard d'Estaing said that by going to Athens on May 28 he wished to stress the importance of the occasion.

"This event marks the confidence which Greece inspires in its European partners and that which Europe places in its own destiny," he said.

Violence had erupted earlier in the afternoon when 77 arrests were made. Groups gathering for the evening demonstration showered police with stones and bottles and commandeered a wrecked bus.

Police barricaded roads leading to the town hall and brought in reinforcements with riot shields, hoping that a massive show of strength would contain the situation.

Mr. Martin Webster, organiser of the National Front, which advocates the repatriation of immigrants, commented that the trouble at his meetings was the result of Britain being a multi-racial society.

"Southall is part of England and we are exercising our legal and moral rights to campaign," he said.

North-South talks: Something tangible at last?

By Greg Smorsarski

GENEVA: After two years of intermittent discussion, a United Nations conference has succeeded in negotiating a Common Fund to help stabilise the world's commodity prices, and possibly do much more. It is undoubtedly an achievement, but how great an achievement?

"If we can get agreement on the details," said one delegate during the negotiations, "we may also be able to get agreement on the principles." And that is still the case.

Without belittling the significance of the accord, it represents no more than an agreement on a few figures. Underlying the discussions about whether the proposed fund should contain another \$100 million or not, and in what form, was a fundamental difference in the conception of what the fund should be.

The developing countries, true to the resolution passed at the last United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi in 1976, argued that it should be a step towards changing the balance of economic power in favour of the

poor countries. The developed countries saw it as a banking facility for switching funds between the separately negotiated agreements covering individual commodities, and for obtaining the best possible borrowing rates in the money markets. The new agreement will not have resolved this difference.

The amount of money being put into the fund, a total of \$750 million, with \$400 million devoted to financing buffer stock activities, and \$350 million for other commodity related development projects, is not going to have a significant effect, even if it is only intended as seed capital. To put it in perspective, a 40,000 tonne buffer stock of tin (twice the size of the last stock, which proved inadequate) would cost at least \$550 million.

Nevertheless, the agreement is important. It provides clear evidence that both the developing countries and the developed countries want the North-South dialogue to succeed, and are prepared to make compromises to achieve that aim.

Most of the concessions in the

Talks in Geneva under the auspices of UNCTAD have brought about the creation of a Common Fund designed to stabilise world commodity prices. But despite the build-up it is more of a grudging compromise than a real recipe for future harmony.

final days of the extended Geneva session—on the size of the minimum contribution from each country, on the proportion of cash to guarantees, on the amount of money that the central Common Fund would draw from the individual commodity agreements, and on the voting structure—came from the developed countries. But these countries were also reassured by the developing nations' acceptance of qualified majorities for important issues, including the need for a 75 per cent majority on matters with financial implications.

Both sides have also realised that they are engaged in a process that is only going to progress slowly. The time scale for the North-South dialogue is being put at decades.

Although the greater proportion of the money in the fund is being dedicated to the "first window", for financing buffer stocks, it is the "second window", offering cash for other projects, such as new plant, marketing studies, compensation schemes, and so on that may well in the end prove more important.

The individual agreements, covering specific commodities, are not working out very well. Of the

agreements in existence the start of the Integrated Programme for Commodities was initiated in Nairobi—those for tin, coffee and cocoa—none has been able to prevent the price from running out of control. The recently negotiated sugar agreement has not been a spectacular success either, as prices are not in the agreed range, although it has helped to keep prices from falling even more drastically by holding some supplies off the market. And looking into the future, only the prospects for rubber are at all encouraging.

A rubber agreement could be negotiated this month if all goes well.

At the same time the Western countries have realised that developing the poor countries' economies could be a way out of the world's present economic difficulties. With the "locomotive" economies already threatened by higher oil prices before they have started to pull the rest out of the present "recession", the alternative could be to develop the economies of the Third World to the point where they begin to need, or want, the products of the

developed countries' flagging industries.

Similarly, the issues before the next United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, due to take place in Manila from May 7 to June 1 this year, could help to stimulate the world's economy. That conference will be dealing with such matters as the industrialisation of the Third World, the transfer of technology and the setting up of Third World shipping lines. Certainly the atmosphere of the discussions at Manila will be very much better for the agreement reached in Geneva.

The official agreement implementing the Common Fund and the decisions of the negotiating conference still needs to be drafted. Nevertheless, the negotiating conference expects to meet again before the end of the year to adopt the articles.

Also, in spite of the euphoria generated by the accord, the developed countries expressed reservations about some of the compromises reached. They noted that they did not want the rather large \$1 million flat rate contribution from each member, or

the assignment of blocks of votes to the geo-political subgroups used at U.N. conferences, to be counted as precedents for procedure in other international bodies.

That they were prepared to overcome these reservations is a measure of the importance they attach to progress. But it is also possible that some of the underlying disagreements, such as the one over vote allocation, will resurface.

The conference saw, for instance, both the U.S. and the USSR on the same side of the fence arguing that contributions above the flat rate minimum should be assessed on shares of commodity trade rather than on the standard contribution scale—the reason is that the U.S. share of U.N. scale is 25 per cent and its share of commodity trade is 11.5 per cent while for the USSR the corresponding figures are 17.6 per cent and 8.3 per cent.

Thus it is clear that in spite of the new government, states will have interests to protect.

FINANCIAL TIMES

1250